NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENSETT,

N. W. CORNER OF NABSSU AND PULTON STE

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERBLA-BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-WEPT OF WISH-TON WISH-TON MODESTY. SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Our SET-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Town and Coun-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equipotrian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Evil Bys-Quita WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. BUCKLET'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway-Buck-

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—Hope Chapel, 718 and

New York, Monday, January 29, 1855.

The News.

The stesmship Empire State arrived at this port met evening, with Havana dates to the 23d instant. From the letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere, it will be seen that some important muis proposed to revive the old system of representation to the Spanish Cortes. This, taken in connec sion with the erection of a new fort, does not look as if the Spanish government intended to sell the island of Cobs.

We publish to-day a full account of the recent balloon ascension of Miss Bradley, briefly noticed ander the telegraphic head a day or two since. It is a narrative of the most extraordinary and perilous seriel voyage on record, and for startling effect completely eclipses the exploits of all previous cloudscaling peregrinators.

A heavy easterly rain storm commenced yesterday afternoon and continued incessantly throughout the night. It extended as far south as Washington. Feare are entertained that the rain and melting snow will cause serious freshets in the interior of the country.

The jury in the case of the late Daniel Webster against the city of New Orleans, failed to agree upon a verdict. This is a claim for fifty thousand dollars for professional services in the celebrated Gaines

In to-day's paper we publish letters from our co respondents at Washington, Lynchburg, Va., Harrisburg, Geneseo, N. Y., Boston, and Hartford, giving valuable facts and speculations respecting poitical matters at those points. The gubernatorial canva's in Virginia, the desperate struggle among the friends of the rival candidates for the United States Senate in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, and the efforts of the Connecticut democracy to reorganize their scattered forces preparatory to the meeting of the convention for the ation of State officers, combine to give an unusual interest to the correspondence alluded to. What are the prospects of the Know Nothings in

The parties implicated in the alleged burning of the steamer Martha Washington, on the Ohio river, some years since, were recently tried at Galena henorably acquitted by the jury, and discharged from custody.

It is stated that the Rev. William H. Goodwin, fermerly of Rochester, but now a resident of Gene va, was, on the 25th inst., nominated by the Know Nothings as a candidate for Sepator, to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-ninth district. Mr. G. is represented to be a Methodist in religion, a hard shell democratic Know Nothing in politics, and a Maine liquor law advocate in morals.

Cotton continued firm on Saturday, with sales of about 800 a 900 bales at full prices. The stock on the market continued to be unusually light for the season of the year. Flour and grain were dull, and sales moderate. Provisions were in fair demand at steady prices. Old mess pork sold at \$12 50; bacon Sec., and in Baltimore at 7 ic. The extreme inelemency of the weather interfered with outdoor business, and had a tendency to check operations in some branches of trade.

Post Office Advertisements-Official Decision

of the Postmaster in Favor of the Herald. We have received a copy of the late official decision of the Postmaster of this city, who has at last made up his mind that the advertisements of the uncalled for letters lying at the Post Office shall, for the future, be given to this paper. This decision establishes in an official manner the otherwise well understood fact. that the New York HERALD has the largest daily circulation of any journal in this city, and consequently the largest of any in the Union. We are even warranted in going further, and stating from returns now lying before us, that it possesses the most extensive circulation of any first class daily newspaper throughout the civilized world, not even excepting the London Times and the Paris Constitutionnel, both of which papers have a wide circulation in England and France, and indeed over the whole continent of Europe.

The competitors in this contest for the Post Office advertisements, which has now been going on for several weeks back, were the New York Sun, which originally enjoyed a monopoly of them, the New York Times, and the Sunday Dispatch. At one time, the Sun, being a cheap penny paper, possessed a larger daily circulation than the HERALD. That advantage has, however, long since passed away from it. The establishment of the Daily Times, in which upwards of \$100,000 have been sunk, has, singularly enough, caused the circu lation of the Sun to decrease within the last two or three years to a most extraordinary extent, although the former journal, notwithstand. ing its vast expenditure, has never succeeded in arriving at a paying point. The Sun may therefore be said to be on its decline, whilst the Daily Times has proved such a drain upon the financial resources of its owners that one of its original proprietors and founders, Mr. H. J. Raymond, is about to withdraw from a career for which he was never very eminently fitted. to commence political life in the post to which he has lately been elected-that of Lieutenant Governor of the State. No great leading journal can in fact, admit of divided pursuits, diwided ambition, and divided attention, in its principal conductor. Hence the declining position of the Times, and the abandonment of the helm by its principal founder for the chances

of political ambition. The New York Tribune was not, it seems, a competitor for the Post Office advertisements. Its daily circulation is, in like under Mann; he was lamblike under be permanently recognized.

fact, a mere, bagatelle, and depends almost entirely upon the prosperity of its weekly The experience of newspapers in New York, however, shows that the success of week ty journals can never be other than of a mere temporary character. None of the smaller daily newspapers of the city, such as the Ex-press, entered the lists of competition. Their circulation, both in and out of the city, is so limited, that they felt it would have been useless. This selection of the New YORK HERALD, after repeated trials, therefore, establishes officially and conclusively the fact of its having a larger circulation than that of any other daily newspaper throughout the Union. During the past year its daily circulation varied for a considerable period from 50,000 to 60,000, and on many occasions during that time it exceeded 70,000. After the present dull season, when the approach of spring will give a fresh impetus to commercial operations, and when the new and startling issues to which the social and political revolution, now busily at work amongst us, is giving birth, are brought fairly before the pubnc by the preparations for the next Presidential campaign, we have no doubt that our circulation will exceed the highest point that it has as yet reached, and will even attain 100,000 a day, if we can succeed, by improvements in our machinery, in obtaining the facility of furnishing our paper to those who require it served before

M. Soule's Case-More Cabinet Shuffling. A few days ago one of our Washington correspondents sent us an extract from a letter which he stated had been written to M. Soulé by Mr. Pierce shortly before his departure from this country for Spain, and after he had deliver. ed the filibustero speech which attracted so much attention at that time. The authenticity of that letter has been denied in the most emphatic terms by the organs of the administration. Journals generally supposed to stand high in favor with the personnel of the White House have not been content with denying that Mr-Pierce wrote any such letter, but have given vent to furious bursts of rage, and have once more given proof of their sense and good breeding by heaping coarse language on our head.

a certain hour in the morning.

To all this our answer is very simple. The letter which contained the extract we published was shown by M. Soulé to a gentleman here, who repeated its substance to our correspondent. It is quite possible that some slight variance may have existed between the ipsissima verba of the letter as written, and the extract as published. But the evidence is too strong to admit of our doubting for a moment that the tenor, meaning and general wording of the original letter were identical with the passage sent us by our correspondent. Were the President a different man, we should allow more weight to his semi-official denial of the fact; as it is, we can only regret that the antecedents of the first magistrate of the United States do not permit us to hesitate in preferring the word of a dispassionate individual to his own. We believe that the letter was written and sent as we stated.

But in truth it matters very little whether Mr. Pierce did or did not write such a letter to M. Soulé. His approbation of the filibustero principles of the Minister was as plainly implied in his appointment to Spain as it could have been expressed in any letter. M. Soulé's speech was read by the President long before he left for Madrid. If Mr. Pierce did not approve of the sentiments it contained, why did he allow M. Soulé to leave? The latter announced in the most unequivocal and emphatic manner the course of policy he intended to pursue at the Court of Isabella II; every ragged loafer in New York knew exactly what M. Soulé would say and what he would do; surely the President was not the only man in the country who did not know what was going on around hi m. To suppose such a thing would be absurd. Mr. Pierce knew it all perfectly, and with the filibustero speech before him, he allowed M. Soulé to depart. What stronger sanction could be have bestowed on his principles if he had written a dozen letters?

This, however, is a very small matter, which we are willing to leave in abeyance until Mr. Soulé's return, which cannot be later than next month. We have no doubt but that gentleman will find it necessary to set this and a few other matters in their true light before the American people; and we shall then see whether or no it be true that the administration is now trying to make M. Soulé the scapegoat for their follies.

Plain enough it is to us that the whole pro gramme of Mr. Pierce's foreign policy was borrowed bodily from Mr. Dudley Mann. The let ters we have published place the matter bayond question. Every conspicuous act of the administration, from the circular on diplomatic costume to the Koszta letter and the demand of ten millions from Congress, was the result of Mr. Mann's suggestions. In fact, we may say that during the first year at least of Mr. Pierce's administration, the ruler of this country was none other than Dudley Mann. He had a number of assistants to aid him in the work-one Frank lin Pierce who assented to bills; William L Marcy who acted as his amanuensis and wrote the letters Mann dictated; Caleb Cushing. James Guthrie and others who enregistered his decrees, just as the chancellors and secretaries and princes do those of the Czar Nicholas. But the real power was in the hands of Mann. He was the head, they were the hands. He thought, they acted. He ordered, they obeyed. From his room in Paris, with no other help than a sheet of fine French note paper, he governed the United States; and so ably did Pierce and his other subordinates carry out his designs that really the thing could not have been better managed had he been here in person. It was somewhat anomalous, certainly, to see the country ruled by Dudley Mann, when the people had elected Franklin Pierce to do the work; but then Mr. Pierce knew himself better than any one else knew him, and had calculated to a nicety what he was fit for.

The exact period at which the administration of Mr. Dudley Mann terminated cannot yet be ascertained with perfect precision. The chances are that the refusal of Congress to vote the ten millions he demanded must have shaken his authority, and led to insubordination on the part of Mr. Pierce and his other clerks. Nor can the foolish failure of his war policy toward Spain have been without effect. At whatever time the outbreak took place, we know that such an outbreak did take place, and that on some certain day, Messrs. Marcy and Guthrie -sober, conservative men in all matters wherein Central America is not concernedoverthrew the usurper, and seized his sceptre. Poor Mr. Pierce, like a quiet puppet as he is, submitted as unrepidingly to the second batch of masters as to the first. He had been war-

Marcy. The conquest and invasion of Cuba was a bagatelle to him, when the fiery Mann held him under his thumb; now, poor man, he will "roar you as gently as any sucking dove."

NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1855.

The only victim of the change of dynasty seems to have been that unfortunate man, Pierre Soulé, who, being far away in Madrid, and knowing nothing of the revolution which overturned Mann and set up Marcy in his stead, was going on as usual, breathing fire and brimstone, challenging dukes, bearding emperors. writing blood-and-murder letters to the Spanish papers, and generally doing his best to carry out the Mann line of policy for the greater glory of the United States. The first news of the change obliged him to resign; and just at this crisis, when we venture to publish a let ter of the President's, which contained nothing at all new or surprising, but only confirmed what Mr. Pierce was not chary of expressing under the reign of Mann, the publication rouses the whole official brood to impotent wrath, and calls down coals of fire from presidential furnaces on our head,

What need of all this flame and fury? Let some member of Congress demand the correspondence which has passed between the State Department and M. Soulé since the latter left New York, and we engage they will find not only ample confirmation of Mr. Pierce's letter, but a clear indication of the rise, progress and overthrow of King Mann and the accession of his successor, Mr. Marcy.

The New Opera Out of Its Difficulties Easy Money Market.

A very sudden change must have come over the depressed tone of the money market within the last few days. We see by an announcement from Mr. James Phalen, President of the Academy of Music, and manager in general of fashionable affairs in New York, that the loan for which the opera was in the field has been negotiated in some way or other, and that the new establishment, or the Academy of Music, as it is called, has been as successful in Wall street as the Erie Railroad and other loan-seeking con-

It will be recollected, from the statements published by the friends of the new opera house, that the loan was sought to be contracted on what are designated as second mortgage bonds. Now, if the necessary sum has been raised on such securities as there bonds, it argues a remarkable degree of comfort and ease in the money market. We are glad to learn from Mr. Phalen's statement, not only that the tightness in that quarter is at an end, but that the difficulties of the new opera house, so far as its stocks and stock debts are concern ed, have come to a happy termination. The present financial position of the establishment is, however, one thing, and its artistical position is another. Its musical prospects are entirely distinct and different from its pecuniary onesalthough ostensibly dependent upon each other In the statement to which we refer, Mr. Phalen discourses and reasons eloquently on the prospects of the Italian opera in New York, and ends by expressing his conviction that it can be rendered successful in this metropolis if conducted on certain principles of cheapness and liberality. To this conclusion, however, a great many will take exception. In the first place we have never had an Italian opera that really paid, and the first season of the establishment over which Mr. Phalen presides has unhappily presented no exception to the rule. If, with such world-renowned artists as Grisi and Mario, the enterprise could not be rendered remunerative. we cannot see under what other conditions it is likely to succeed.

Admitting for a moment the justice of Mr. Phalen's reasoning, that low prices are to effect such revolution in his favor, is he so blind as not to see that one fatal mistake has been committed in the foundation of the new establishment, which places such an element of success out of his reach. If the Academy of Music had been intended for the masses, it should not have been built in a locality, the distance of which is unattainable by those who live in the populous parts of the city. Low priced opera at the Broadway succeeds when it would fail at the Academy of Music. simply because it is within the reach of those who, having fatigue enough in the day, do not care to add to it by a long journey on foot at night, in pursuit of pleasure. And yet these are the classes whom the experience of all theatrical enterprises has proved are the only ones for whom it is worth a manager's while to cater. They are at once the most certain and the least fastidious supporters of the drama. But besides the cardinal error we have pointed out, there is another which in itself would have militated against the success of the enterprise. The experience of the great operatic establishments all over the world has shown that so long as a privileged class is allowed to monopolise the best seats, the general public will withhold its patropage. Such was the result when the same unfair system was introduced at the old Astor Opera House, and the aristocratic pretenders who manage the new theatre on Fourteenth street deserved to fail when they allowed their class prejudices to betray them into the disregard of a fact established by such

general experience. But, under any circumstances or conditions, we maintain that Italian opera will never succeed in this country. It has never done so anywhere else, and we cannot see what there is in our case to make it an exception to the rule. It is the aristocratic classes of Europe that support the opera, and miserably they do it. Witness the failures of Laporte, Lumley, and Gye, in London, and of Roqueplan, Arsene, Houssaye and others, in Paris, although supported, in the latter case, by a government subvention. The truth is, that first rate musical talent is so rare, and the prices fixed by artists on their services so extravagant, that it is impossible that the returns of any theatre, or the patronage of any public, no matter how musical, could render such enterprises remunerative.

So much for the musical prospects of the new opera bouse. We apprehend that its chances in other respects are not likely, at least for some time, to prove brighter. Notwithstanding Mr. Phalen's confidently expressed anticipations, we fear that there is but little probability of the so-called Academy proving satisfactory as a commercial speculation, until the lapse of another quarter of a century has moved the fastidious denizens of that fashionable region higher up the island, and substituted in their places the hard-fisted and pleasure loving mechanics of our city. Then it may possibly succeed as a temple devoted to melodrama, equestation, negro minstrelsy, or such other popular amusements. But, as the classic abode of the Italian muse, we fear it will never

Mysterious Know Nothing Novel-Jesuitist and Sewardism Defined in a Love Story. We find upon our table a new book with the following significant title:-"Stanbope Burleigh. The Jesuits in our Homes. A Novel, by Helen Dbu;" (Phœbus, what a name!) bearing the imprint of Stringer & Townsend, and dedicated "to the young men of the Republic," with an assurance that "the signal fires of Seventy-six have been rekindled."

This book belongs to that new species of political pamphleteering introduced into our popular literature by the invisible but ubiquitous Know Nothings. The preface is a somewhat hifaluten manifesto against "the terrible Company of Jesus," and fully admonishes the reader of the drift and purposes of the narra-tive. In this salutatory Stanhope Burleigh is defined (hold your horses) as the impersonation of the startled spirit of patriotism, lifting its right hand to heaven, and swearing by the star-spangled banner which floats over the capitol that the reign of American demagogues, Jesuitism and foreign influence in this country shall cease." Thus posted up on the general indictment, we proceed to the specifications of the story.

The woof of the plot is a love affair, the filling is made up of the purposes and schemes of the Jesuits in the United States. The hero of the story is a veritable chip of Young America, strongly tinctured with filibustering chivalry. The heroine is the daughter of a Spanish born American millionaire, and her melancholy history, with that of her father, is intended to illustrate the merciless avarice of the grasping and cruel Jesuits. The story of the loving comple begins at a convent at Genoa where our beautiful heroine is imprisoned-Genoa, the identical city of the closing scenes of the "lamentable comedy" enacted between the intractible Miss Gamble and the Chevalier Wikoff. Our new heroine is only rescued from the convent at Genoa to perish in an American nunnery, whereat the wrath of Burleigh becomes the "wrath of Achilles," and the rising of the Know Nothings.

This love yarn, however, is but the sugar and water in the tumbler; Jesuitism and Sewardism are the brandy and lemon of the punch. If we are not mistaken, Hubert, representing the cause of the Jesuits, is the rôle of Archbishop Hughes; Woolsey does the work of Sew-ard, in his delicate political negotiations for the Catholic vote; Fouché will pass very well for Thurlow Weed; while Loveblack is evidently no other philosopher than Greeley, in his old white coat. The game of the grand conspiracy of these desperate God-forsaken conspirators commences with the European revolutionary movements of 1848. The keen sighted and calculating Padre Jaudan, Captain General of "the terrible Company of Jesus," foresees the expulsion of his order from the Old World, and resolves upon establishing the supremacy of the society in these United States as the starting point for a grand reactionary movement. Archbishop Hughes is instructed, accordingly, to commence operations among the wire workers of our political elections. The presidential election is at hand. Seward and his clique are plotting to elect Gen. Taylor, and to appropriate his election to their sectional and seditious purposes. They want the Catholic vote. Hubert is their man. A general bargain is agreed upon, the Archbishop promising the Catholic vote in exchange for Seward's assistance and co-operation in a few political projects of his own.

Several public journals are mixed up in the consultations of these parties, including the New York HERALD, a paper which, according to the revelations of our historian, must have given the conspirators an infinite deal of trouble. We are surprised to hear that Seward and Thurlow Weed, in 1848 entertained even for a moment the absurd idea of diverting the HER-ALD to their projects, either in the presence or the absence of its responsible editor and proprieter. We have the word of a lady, however, for the fact; but whether she obtained the information from Weed or Seward, we cannot divine. At all events, the conspirators certainly failed to make the HERALD a Seward organ, and there is some comfort in that.

If one-half the political revelations of this mysterious book be true, then it is highly probable that this publication may exasperate the Know Nothings at Albany against Seward's re-election to the Senate. In any event this singular novel, blending the political intrigues of Archbishop Hughes and our arch-agitator with the romantic pursuit by Young America of a beatiful heiress in a convent, is a shrewd roman's invention. It makes the reading of politics equally refreshing to the romantic damel, the Broadway fop, and the old unfeeling politician of sixty years standing; and the nore imagination in such things the better.

We may next expect a full disclosure of the origin of the anti-masonic movement at Batavia, nterwoven with the romantic adventures of Morgan, a graphic description of Niagara Falls, and various interesting incidents in the life of the widow Morgan, and other characters connected with that first important movement in Seward's political career. Next we shall probably have a history of his connection with the anti-slavery agitation of the last twentyfive years, seasoned into a romance by "Jerry rescue," underground railroad scenes, and so forth. Next, a thrilling narrative of Master Seward's affiliations with the Women's Rights Associations, Spiritual Rappers. Fourierites, and Temperance societies. ncluding several amalgamation marriages and various curious and romantic escapades. Nor will the mine be here exhausted. Still another ntensely exciting novel of the intrigues of Seward and his agents with the anti-renters may be written, comprehending glimpses of social life among the Helderbergs, and the daring adventures of Big Thunder, in the tarring and feathering and murdering of sheriffs, &c.

Under this Know Nothing system of blending together love, poetry, and party politics, in novel writing, the Seward novels might be made as charming and interesting to young and old, and as instructive as the Waverley volumes themselves. The first of the Seward series, evidently the work of a highly imaginaive and excited female, is, at all events, a very carious, mysterious, surprising and revolutionary production. "Is there a Bourbon amongst

THE MAYOR AND THE CITY FUNDS .- Mr. Ferando Wood has very properly insisted on his right to supervise every department of the city reversment, including that relating to finance, should the correcting of nuisances, the closing of grogshops, and the cleaning of the streets, leave him the leisure to make a few inquiries of the officers of this last department, we think

they can be made with advantage to himself and

enefit to the public. It has already been stated that the city has in the Mechanics' Bank a sum derived from taxes, somewhere between seven hundred thousand and a million of dollars. It is likewise notorious that various parties and interests have claims on the city amounting in all to something like four or five hundred thousand dollars, which Mr. Comptroller Flagg refuses to pay on some pretext or other.

It would be well if the Mayor would inquire -as he has a right to do in virtue of his officewhether the Mechanics' Bank has or has not made large loans to a Western railroad? Whether Mr. Comptroller Flagg does or does not hold some office connected with a Western railroad? And if these two queries be answered in the affirmative, whether the railroad to which the Mechanics' Bank has lent money be or be not the one with which Comptroller Flagg is so connected?

If the Mayor's other occupations do not leave him time to investigate this interesting subject, the questions might be put by any member of the Board of Councilmen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPEDITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1855 the reports as to the fill bustering character of his Con expedition are progressing satisfactorily, and that success

From Philadelphia. MARINE DISASTERS—DEATH OF A BAILROAD SUPER INTENDENT.

Риплоперия, Jan. 28, 1855. port, went ashore on Thursday night, three miles north The vessel, it is supposed, will be a total loss. Her

cargo, composed principally of logwood, coffee, fruits, &c., is partly saved. None of her crew were lost. The pilot boat Cropper, which arrived at the Breakwate Friday, reports speaking the brig T. H. Rhodes, which vessel spoke on the 23d inst. the ship Magnolia, of Boston, from Callao, leaking badly, and apparently steering for the nearest port. She was then thirty-five miles south of Cape Henlopen. The revenue cutter Forward has

gone to her assistance.

C. L. Spofford, Esq., Superlatendent of the Baltimere
Railroad Company, died this morning of typhus fever.

From the South. SUIT OF THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1855.

By the arrival here of the Southern mail, as due, we ave received New Orleans papers of Monday. In the suit of Daniel Webster against the city of New Orleans, claiming fifty thousand dollars for professional services in the Gaines case, the jury were unable to

PETLADELPHIA, Jan. 28-8 P. M. A heavy storm, with a southeast wind, set in here

to-day, and it is now raining furiously. The snow is rapidly disappearing. Fears are entertained of a BALTIMORE, Jan. 28-8 P. M.

A heavy rain storm commenced here at six o'clock this evening, and still continues. The weather is mild. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1855. It commenced raining here at five o'clock this after-

oon, and is now falling very heavy. The snow is fast disappearing.

Cotton has been in fair demand during the week, and the market closes firm without any particular change in prices from our last quotations. The wool market remains inactive—sales \$1,100 lbs. In printing cloths the sales have been \$1,400 pieces.

Extraordinary Balloon Ascension by a Lady, and Miraculous Escape. OUR EASTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ascension of Miss Bradley-Bursting of the Balloon
—Its Frightful Descent-Mirarulous Escape-Railroad
Bridge Across the Delaware-The Senatorial Contest.

I see that you have in your telegraphic column of to day's Herald a brief account of the balloon ascension of Miss Louisa Bradley from this place yesterday. Her escape from death was so miraculous that I think you will find a more detailed account interesting. Miss B. filled her balloon entirely with gas from one of the street mains, and at 11 o'clock stepped fearlessly into the car. a small, delicate looking woman, and was dressed in a by a rope, was then permitted to rise about twenty feet crowd of people. It then rose gently, still held by the rope, until she was one hundred feet from the ground, when she cut the cord, and the balloon rose perpendicu-larly with great velocity, until she had reached a mile, or a mile and a quarter, as it was estimated by those

It would appear, from her own account, that she knew

ery little about the business she had undertaken, or of the effects likely to be produced upon the balloon when it reached the rarified atmosphere. The balloon was an old one, and the silk had become so rotten that it is wonder this beight she states that the balloon, which was not atirely filled when it left the earth, expanded, until the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very ofchanting prespect spread out beneath her, which she says was magnificent beyond the power of language to lescribe, that she had not noticed the balloon. The e cape of gas alarmed her, and she pulled the valve rope, but permitted but little gas to escape, as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware, which was directly beneath her. In a few moments after this the balloon col-lapsed, and to our horror and alarm, we saw her fall inspeed, and to our norror and alarm, we saw her fall with frightful rapidity for the distance of six hundred or seven hundred feet, her progress then being cheeked, from what cause we below could not see, although we then observed that she was descending quite slowly. It seems that when the balloon burst it was torn into ripands, except the lower part or neck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces, that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down ven below the car. When she had fallen this distance the neck of the balloon suddenly blew up, turning inside out, and catching against the net work, formed a parathute, which bore her safely to the ground, She cama lown in an open field, and so lightly did the car strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar. Her presence of mind was extraordinary.

After this fearful fall, and when the balloon was still descending with terrific velocity, she threw out her sand tags and anchor, and then with the

was still descending with terrine velocity, she three out her sand tags and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles from this place. The trip must be considered a quick one, as at a quarter past 12 she rode into town safe and in the spirits.

The railroad bridge over the Delaware, connecting the Lehigh Valley Railroad with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Belvidere Delaware Kallroad, is now being pushed forward rapidly. Two spans are now up, and the timber and from are nearly ready for the remainder. The Lebigh Valley Railroad extends from this place to the coal mines on the Lebigh, and will connect also with the Schuylkill and Susquehama coal regions. It is now expected that this road will be finished by the latter part of the coming summer. You will then have a railroad direct from New York to the coal regions, whence you may obtain supplies at all seasons. Your merchants may well look upon this enterprise with favor, as, in addition to other advantages, it will secure for them a large trade from this prosperous and improving region. This town now does a large trade, which is increasing annually, and it is destined at no distant day to be the largest and most thriving town in Eastern Pennsylvania, except ambitious Philadelphia, who, in extending her limits so far into the rural districts, had well high included our town and the surrounding country. Your Harrisburg correspondents all seem to agree

four Harrisburg correspondents all seem to agree Your Harrisburg correspondents all seem to agree that Gen. tameron cannot be elected United States Senator, and an effort is evident on their part to write him down. One of them seems to think ex-Gov. Johnston Le most prominent men. while another says that Senator Cooper has decidedly the inside track. These at the capital are not always the best informed upon such matters, and I take your lest correspondent to be tolerably interant of the prominent men of the State, when he talks about Judge Smyser as an ordinary county court judge, and appairs of his "mountain home." Judge S. lives at Nerristown, a fourisburg town of 7,000 or 8,000 people, figures miles from Palladolphia, and is regarded by all well informed men here as one of the

ablest lawyers in the State. I think you will find my prediction correct, when I say that Gov. Johnston cannot be elected Senator, because of his known tendency to abolitionism. Senator Cooper is a clever man, but has not strength enough to command a respectable vote. Those who know most of the feeling at Harrisburg, assure me that the election of Gen. Cameron is almost beyond a doubt. I need scarcely tell you that there is no man in the State whose election would be so distastsfult to Judge Campbell, Forney and Mr. Buchanan, as that of Simon Cameron, who has defeated their plus and marred their plots, and through whose exertions our State has been relieved to some extent, and is soon to be marred their plots, and through whose exertions our State has been relieved to some extent, and is soon to be still further relieved of the men who, acting with the old Buchanan party, and caring only for the public plunder, have been like millstones round her neck, checking he onward career. The election of Simon Cameron will be their death blow. FORKS OF THE DELAWARE.

Marine Affairs.

On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt's Sons & Co. launched from their yard, foot of Seventh street, East river, the ateamship Arago, for the New York and Havre line. The Arago is a most noble looking vessel, of 2,500 tons register, and has been built in the most substantial manner, under the superintend ence of Capt. William Skiddy, naval constructor. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:-Length, 282 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet. She is to be furnished with two oscillating engines of 65 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet, now building at the Novelty Works. Capt. Lines, who commanded the Humboldt from her launching until her wreck, near Halifax, will have the command of the

Arege.
Diabolical Attempt to Poison a Whole Ship's Crew.— The bark J. Forbes (of New Haven), Captain Sanford, from Aux Cayes for this city, put into Key West on the 19th inst, with all hands suffering from the effects of poison, administered to them by a negro, while lying in the harbor of Aux Cayes. The villain belonged to the vessel, and deserted before his crime was discovered. Capt. S. had to remain at Key West, being too unwell to ed to Capt. Strandbery, of the lost brig Tartar, to bring on. As the crew are not stated to have left the vessel, the effect of the poison upon them was probably not very

Important Mercantile Case.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON BY SAMPLE—IMPLIED
WARRATY—LIABILITY OF VENDERS FOR THE
REPRESENTATIONS OF BROKERS MADE AT THE SALE.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. Before Judges Mitchell, Morris and Clerke.

JAN. 27.—John H. Brower & Co., vs. Lewis & Sterling

In this case the plaintiffs are merchants of this city, and on the 5th of October, 1849, sold to defendants, merchapts of Philadelphia, eighty five bales of repacked cottons amounting to \$2,742. The sale was made through a cotton broker, who sold the same by sample. It appears that a large number of the bales did not corres pond with the samples exhibited. The defendants paid the plaintiffs the amount they deemed the cottons were worth, and in this action, which was brought to reco ver the balance of the purchase money, set up in defence a breach of the warranty, and claimed to set off the difference between the actual value of the cottons and the value based upon the samples from which they

the difference between the actual value of the cottons and the value based upon the samples from which they were sold.

The case was tried before Judge Roosevelt, and under his ruling the jury disagreed. The case was afterwards tried before Judge Edmonds, and he dirested the jury to bring in a verdict for the whole of the plaintiffs claim, on the ground that repacked cotton was adamaged article, and that the rules of law touching a sale by sample did not apply to such a sale. The detendants appealed The Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered a new trial.

Mitchell, J.—The Judge, after being requested to instruct the jury on various points, declined to do so, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed. This withdrew every question from the jury, and could not be correct, if there were any clashing of testimony on a material point. The Judge stated the ground of his decision to be, that repacked cotton was a damaged article, and that the rules of law touching a sale by sample did not apply to such a sale. The defendants excepted. If cotton is damaged, and if it is sold by sample, that sample should be a lair specimen of the whole, of the bad as well as the good, and if the seller chooses to warrant that the whole corresponds with the sample, he is liable, if it turn out different, although it was also sold as a damaged article.

One witness and that Malthie, the broker, for the sel-

whose corresponds with the sample, he is hable, if it turn out different, although it was also sold as a damaged article.

One witness said that Maitbie, the broker, for the sellers, assured him that the samples were fairly and honestly drawn, and that he might depend upon their turning out, when opened, equal to the samples; and that it was clearly uncerstood between him and Maitbie that the oftions were to prove equal to the samples. If this was not a conclusive evidence of an agreement to warrant, it was enough to go to the jury on that question. So Maitbie, for the sellers, said, we guarantee our samples fairly drawn, and if there was any fraud, the defendants would have recourse to the plaintiffs; and he also says the cotton was sold by sample. Another witness says, Maitbie gave me his unqualified assurance that the cotton would prove equal to the samples; the word warranty or guarantee was used, and the word sample.

The cotton, instead of answering the sample, had in ach bale 140 pounds of refuse—consisting of cyster hells, small stores and sand, according to one witness, refuse of cotton by the pound.

If this refuse were in mass, or were not casually adering to the cotton even without a warranty, the defendants could not be called on to pay for it, on a purchase of cotton by the pound.

If the jury had believed one witness, and him alone, as the Judge perhaps did, that 'repeaced cotton' meant 'look out for all sorts of stuff,' and this stuff includes foreign stuff also, as stones, the verdict might have been right. But other witnesses gave to those words a different meaning. One said it meant wet cotton dried and baled—that there are many varities; another, that it means, cometimes a merchantable article, sometimes as merchanta

right. But other witnesses gave to those words a differ-ent meaning. One said it meant wet cotton dried and baled—that there are many varieties; another, that it means, sometimes a merchantable article, sometimes unmerchantable; it means cotton rebaled after some uc-cident has occurred to break up or damage the original article; but that dirt, sticks, and stones are never intro-duced into the bales on repacking, except when the ob-ject was to defraud the purchaser or consumer. Ano-ther witness says it has a definite signification, which

is, that the cotton is or may be damaged, or that it is of mixed qualities.

If the jury believed these last witnesses, they could not find that there could be no warranty of repacked cotton.

not find that there could be no warranty of repacked cotton.

If the broker had no authority to sell by sample, which was not shown at the trial, still the plaintiffs cannot affirm the sale made by him, and yet an increased price on account of the warranty made by him, and keep it and say they did not authorize the warranty. It will answer the defendant as well if they disaffirm the centract as made, and claim to secover only as much as the cotton would have been worth, if soid without warranty, on the supposition that if soid with warranty it would bring the price agreed no.

The objection now raised by the plaintiffs that the sale note is the only legal evidence of the terms of sale, was not raised on the trial. If raised, it might have possibly been obviated. It is not necessary now to pass on that objection.

that objection.

There should be a new trial; the costs to abide the

Obituary.
THE LATE CAPTAIN GRANBY CALCRAFT.

This gentleman, who is well known in our community for the last seven years, died on Tuesday night last. He was about forty-five years of age, and until recently was the mail agent for the British packets running be-tween New York and Liverpool—an office conferred on him by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster General of England, under several administrations The deceased was the only son of Captain Calcraft, of

the British army, and a principal proprietor of Covent Garden theatre, in London. On the mother's side he was related to the Duke of Rutland, a nobleman, bewas related to the Duke of Rutland, a nobleman, between whom and the late Daniel Webster an intimate friendship had existed for thirty years. In 1802, the elder Capitain Calcraft terminated his own existence by a pistol shot, and left his son the heir to a deteriorated property. Cotemporaneous with this event, was the marriage of the latter with Miss Love, a singer on the English stage. When this event took place, Capitain Calcraft was a very young man, and his wife old enough to be his mother. From an alliance which proved unfortunate in other respects than mere disparity of position, Captain Calcraft lost coste; and though he was subsequently known as a commissioned officer in the crack regiment of the British army, and as the representative in Parliament of an English borough, still the aristocratic class of which he was properly a member looked coldly on him, and in a few years he found himself compelied to recommence his career elsewhere. During the administration of Lord Derby, in England, Captain Calcraft had a promise beld out to him of a ministerial appointment to some foreign court; and it is believed that the disappointment in its follomes: consequent on the advent to power of Lord Aberdeen, preyed crueily on his mind. Many who read this brief notice will probably remember him. He was a constant frequenter of our theatres—always well dressed and fashionable in his appearance—always a genileman, whether he had but one dellar or ten thousand in his pocket. Unlike the generality of Englishmen who come out to America, Captain Calcraft was circumspect in the expression of, his political feetings, and, saily limited as were his means, ever ready to aid those whoce he had known in his preseprity, and who chanced to be worse off than himself. tween whom and the late Daniel Webster ap inti

THE DEATH OF GENERAL FARLES.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL FARLEE.

Intelligence of the death of Hon. Isaac G. Farlee, of Huntingdon county, New Jersey, has filled a large circle of relatives and friends with grief and mourning. He died at his residence in Flemington, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., after a lingering sickness, at the advanced age of nearly sixty-eight years, in the fall hope of a blessed immortality. The deceased was a beloved and prominent citizen in the community where he so long prominent citizen in the community where he so long resided, and during the last quarter of a cantury had filled many important stations with great fidelity and filled many important stations with great filled many important stations with the semo-relations of the people.

Politically General Farice was identified with the semoa consciontions discharge of his duties and defence of what he believed to be the true interests of the people. Politically, General Farice was identified with the demo-eratic party, and for many years was regarded as one of its wheat counsellers and leaders. He had occupied various important public positions within the gift of the people, having been elected to a seat in the Legislature,